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WESTERN SUN & GENERAL ADVERTISER.

BY ELIHU STOUT.] VINCENNES, (IND.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1827. [VOL. 18 No. 39

THE WESTERN SUN,

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From the Christian Advocate & Journal.

Mr Editor Having accidentally made a discovery, some years ago, which has been found by experience to be an important one, I send you the following communication on the subject.

Virtues of Water as a Medicine—It is not generally known, that simple water, i. e such as nature affords in its purest state, possesses important medicinal properties. Its efficacy, however, as a remedy in diseases is indubitable: the many cases of colds and fevers cured by water alone, afford ample testimony.

Water, in its chemical relations, is a substance extremely peculiar. Its power of combinations is very extensive, there being but few substances on which it does not act, and with which it does not combine Taken into the stomach, it dilutes the acrid bile, and assists the operation of cathartic medicines in clearing out the whole of the contents of the intestine canal, that may be morbid and stagnant there. Being absorbed and mixed with the blood, it dilutes the whole circulating mass, combines with the noxious matters that are in it, and passing off freely by the skin, kidneys and other emunctories, expels the viscid, sharp, and acrid humors from the body.

So convinced was the celebrated Dr. Hoffman of its virtues, that he exclaims: "Of all the productions of nature or art, water comes nearest that universal remedy, so much sought after by mankind, but never discovered."

Doctor Tissot, of whom Mr Wesley speaks, as a person of strong understanding, extensive knowledge and deep experience, observes: "Out of twenty sick persons who are lost in the country, more than two thirds might have been cured, if they were supplied with abundance of good water."

Formerly, in many instances, water was denied persons sick with fevers. This error, though not entirely eradicated, is much less frequent than it has been in years past. Doctor Nathan Smith, professor of the theory and practice of physic and surgery in Yale College, remarks: "When persons sick of typhus fever desire cold water to drink, it should never be denied them; but they should be allowed to drink *ad libitum*."

The important discovery is *the manner of administering the water*, which is, to give a gill every twenty minutes, or half a pint every half hour. Given thus, in fevers, forty-eight or sixty hours, it produces astonishing effects, in mitigating and removing them Indeed, its power is believed to be superior to any other medicine. It should not, however, supersede the use of other remedies, but be given along with them. While the skin is dry and hot, it should always be given cold; but when the body is moist with sweat, it should be given lukewarm. S.

"A French paper gives the following details with repect to the rapidity of communication by means of the telegraph — At Paris, news arrives from Lisle, sixty leagues, or one hundred and eighty miles, in two minutes; from Calais, sixty-eight leagues, or two hundred miles, four minutes five seconds; from Toulon, three hundred and thirty miles in thirteen minutes fifty seconds; from Bayonne, three hundred miles, in fourteen minutes; from Brest, four hundred and fifty miles, in six minutes five seconds; and from Strasburg, three hundred and sixty miles, in five minutes thirty two seconds."

Nat. Intel. Aug 25, 1827.

' Accounts from Marseilles, [300 miles from Paris] state that an attempt was made, by the custom house of that place, to prevent the embarkation of a train of artillery, destined for the Greeks; upon which remonstrances were sent to Paris. By telegraphic orders returned, the armament was allowed to be despatched"

Nat Intel Aug 29, 1827

This order, if we compare the time necessary to communicate with Toulon, would demand about twelve minutes to leave the minister's office in Paris, and be received at the custom-house in the city of Marseilles Let us examine the preceding data in a tabular form.

	Miles	*Intelligence transmitted in seconds*
Paris to Lisle, is	180	120
Calais,	204	245
Toulon,	330	830
Bayonne,	300	840
Brest,	450	365
Strasburg,	360	330
	1824	2732

Here we are taught that in six telegraphic routes, making together 1824 miles, that intelligence is conveyed in 2732 seconds This rate of motion is about 1½ seconds to the mile—40 miles per minute, or 2400 *miles hourly!* The velocity of sound in the atmosphere is nearly thirteen miles per minute, or seven hundred and eighty miles hourly

The mean rapidity of heavy cannon balls is about four hundred and eighty miles an hour; we have, consequently, in the telegraph, a vehicle of inter communication, with a power upwards of three fold greater than sound, and five fold greater than the motion of a cannon ball.

F & M. Adv.

From France—By the packet ship Don Quixotte, Paris papers to the 31st of August have been received at New York — They contain no political news of interest The French stocks had advanced to 104

The Swedish ship captured off Algiers by the French blockading squadron, was laden with powder, iron, copper, cordage and ammunition, sent by the King of Sweden to the Dey of Algiers.

The house of Thos. Dobecq & Co of Bordeaux, has failed The house had committed forgeries to a considerable extent

The vines in the country round Cognac have been entirely destroyed by a storm.

The town of Tokat, in Asia Minor, has been destroyed by an earthquake

The plague is making great ravages in Syria.

At Aleppo and Damas, 1000 persons die daily.

The ship Antioch, Captain Rich, (a new ship on her first voyage,) arrived at New-York on Sunday afternoon from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th ult.—Liverpool papers to the 4th and the London Morning Chronicle to the 3d ult have been received by her. They contain nothing important, except that the indications of a harmonious establishment of the new ministry are strengthened. The New York Gazette gives the following extracts:

The arrangements for the new ministry were in a fair way of soon being brought to a close. Mr Herries had an audience with the King on the 1st, and was offered the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, it was understood, he consented to accept. Lord Lansdowne also waited on the King on the 1st, and the result of his audience was very satisfactory. A council was to be held at Windsor on the 3d, to be attended by Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Herries and Mr Charles Grant, for the purpose of receiving respectively the appointments of Colonial Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and President of the Board of Trade, and Treasury of the Navy.

The Morning Chronicle in reference to this subject, says: "His Majesty is understood to have displayed throughout, the utmost anxiety to prevent whatever might have a tendency to produce disunion, and thus endanger the existence of the administration. Those who have founded their hopes of returning to power on any supposed partiality on the part of his majesty, for one part of the Cabinet more than another will be mortified to learn that his Majesty, again and again, expressed his anxious wish, to perpetuate the liberal policy on which the administration has lately been conducted."

A report of the arrival of Don Pedro has been circulated in Madrid and Paris, but it created no sensation.

A private letter from Madrid, published in the Paris Constitutionel, mentions "that all the Counsellors of State and Ministers had been summoned to St Ildefonso, in consequence of Mr. Lamb having demanded some explanation as to the importance of the disturbances in Catalonia, and the measures taken by the government to prevent them, and from a determination to act decisively with regard to Portugal." The object of the Council was to concoct an answer to Mr. Lamb, and regulate the number of troops to be sent against Portugal

The disturbances in Catalonia were increasing, and according to the Marquis Campo Sagrado, he would require 6000 men to prevent the insurrection from spreading

The Russian forces under Gen Packewitsch obtained a considerable victory on the 17th of July over the Persians, on the banks of the Araxes. The latter lost four hundred killed, one hundred prisoners and two standards, the Russians had nine killed and twenty nine wounded.

From France—By the packet ship Don Quixotte, Captain Clark, at New-York, the Commercial Advertiser has received Paris papers to the 31st of August, and Havre papers to the 1st of September, inclusive The political intelligence which they contain has been anticipated by the last arrival from England. We have gleaned the following items of news:

Letters from Constantinople, in which no certain confidence can however be placed, in speaking of the report of the intended intervention of the Christian powers say—"Whatever may be the repugnance of the government to the method of adjustment as proposed, we are convinced it will grant what is demanded without striking a blow; and the alarms which such a circumstance might give rise to for the persons and property of the Franks are without foundation; nevertheless as these opinions may not be accredited in Europe, our commercial situation will be completely changed"

The relations between Spain and Portugal remained in *statu quo* on the 19th August The fall of M. Recacho had augmented the credit of M Calomarde so much, that the Spanish Ministry was, for the moment, entirely under his direction. Letters from Madrid to the 24th, leave no doubt on this point, and nothing yet announces the change of the Ministry. All was tranquil at Madrid on the 24th.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Our thanks are due to a friend who has politely furnished us with the following extract from a letter from the interior of Mexico, received here by the Prince Edward. The writer is known to us as a gentleman of observation and understanding, and we are pleased to find he entertains so favorable an idea of the prospects of the Temascaltepec Mines, in the success of which, many of our fellow citizens are so deeply interested.

"The political excitement in the country continues as strong, or stronger, than when we last wrote you; the two parties of Masons here, called the Yorkinos and Escoses. (York and Scotch) are inveterate in their hatred by opposition to each other, and our minister Mr Poinsett, is accused by some of the most fanatical, with having established the York Lodge to prevent the aggrandizement of this favored country, as a measure of policy on the part of, and dictated by his own government, being jealous of the rising importance of these states, and fearing in time that they would far outstrip the North in their march to national wealth and consequence. The fact we believe, is, that the aspirants after power and office, have abused the name of Masonry, prostituting it to purely political purposes; attaching themselves to one or other Lodge, as seemed best suited to accomplish their political views.

There is little doubt that they exercise very considerable influence over the elections, and the spirit of party is probably now more bitter and rancorous, as the election for President is soon to take place, and some of the most conspicuous candidates are attached to distinct Lodges—Bravo is an Escoses, and likewise Barragan, the commandant at Vera Cruz; these are both Candidates. Guerrero is Yorkinos, and is supposed to stand the fairest chance of election, as the York party of Masons are said to have more extensive influence, and he has also in his favor, his being of an unmixed Mexican blood.—The spirit of opposition is so strong, that three States, or their Legislatures, being chiefly composed of Scotch Masons, have formally requested the dismissal of Mr. Poinsett as a dangerous man to the liberties of the Republic, and this only on suspicion of his being an active supporter of the York Lodge

You will understand that the Scotch Masons are the Spanish party in the country, and the York Masons those who are in favor of the Federal Republican system. Mr. Poinsett has published a sort of manifesto or exposition of the views and conduct of the United States with regard to this country and his own with relation to the Masonic question, which, if they are made of penetrable stuff must make them feel ashamed of the calumnies circulated against him.

The last 4th of July, was celebrated here by the few citizens of the North with some style We gave them a dinner in the Vice Roy's garden of two hundred co vers. The Governor presided, assiste by the Commandant, &c and the affa went off to general satisfaction.

Rare luck for a Printer—The editor the "Village Herald," Maryland, in his paper of the 18th September acknowledges the receipt of a small packet, er ng nine hundred and fifteen dollars in notes, without the least information whom the present came, or to what purpose it was to be applied. His patron undoubtedly wishes to improve the condition of the Press. We would that instances of the kind were more [illegible] fraternity.—*Leesburgh Genius.*

Caution—A counterfeit one hundred dollar bill on the United States' Bank was detected this morning by one of our city banks, where it was offered for deposit. It made part of a large remittance from Albany where it was taken as genuine — —As it is probable there are more of the same kind in circulation, we will endeavor to point out the marks by which it may easily be distinguished from the genuine bills. It is numbered 1363 dated Philadelphia 3d May, 1825, and made payable to the order of Charles S West at the office of discount and deposit in New Orleans, signed N. Biddle, President, Thos. Wilson, Cashier. Cast your eye first on the following words in German Text in the body of the counterfeit, and you will find them spelt and put together thus:—"*Office of discounir Depositn*" This is so clumsily done, that no one who will take the precaution to look can be deceived.

Jackson's Republicanism twenty-six years ago—Citizens read every word—Then remember that J Q. Adams was at that identical time, supporting the federal administration of his father, which Jackson was opposing, and that he actually wrote in that very year those "*Silenan Letters*," which were pronounced at the time, by the Edinburg Reviewers, to be the work of a Monarchist!

☞ The letter was addressed to Dr. Dickson, a candidate for Congress in Tennessee —*Missouri Observer*

KNOXVILLE, SEPT 21, 1801.

Dear Sir—Though life I have held it a sacred duty I owed to my country and myself, never to give my suffrage to a candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States, unless I was convinced, that *his political sentiments were congenial with those he represented*, and that he would speak and do the will of his constituents; and being now informed that you are a candidate for the honor of representing the citizens of the state of Tennessee, in the representative branch of the federal legislature—believing as I do, that any citizen who does obtain the suffrage of the freemen of Tennessee, must be a character, the composition of which is *virtue, talents*, and the *true Whig principles of seventy-six;* in short, sir, that he must be a *republican, and in politics, like Cæsar's wife, not only chaste, but unsuspected.*

The first two component parts of this character I know you possess; the latter, as to myself, I have ever thought you did. But, sir, the public mind has been lately led to believe, that your political sentiments are doubtful, and some have held you up as an aristocrat. These reasons have operated with me, to call upon you to answer the following interrogatories: First, are you, and have you always been, a true admirer of the *whig principles of seventy six.*

Have you always been an admirer of the state authorities?

Are you now, & have you always been, an admirer of the constitution of the United States, friendly to its administration, agreeably to the true literal meaning of the instrument, and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication?

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Have you always been, and are you now opposed to standing armies in the time of peace? Are you now, and have you always been, inimical to a standing naval armament?

Are you now, and have you always been opposed to foreign political connections?

Are you now, and have you always been opposed to the extension of the executive patronage?

Have you always been, and are you now, an advocate for freedom of religion, and freedom of the press?

Are you now, and have you always been friendly to economy in the public disbursements, and an enemy to the system of loans?

And lastly, are you a republican in principle and will you be a republican in practice?

The above questions are put to you by a sincere friend in private life, and one who is very much disposed to extend to you his little political support. He expects, however, that these questions will be answered with your usual candor on other subjects. This letter is not confidential, nor will your answer be viewed as such—it is as well for the gratification of inquiring friends, as myself.

Accept, sir, of my respects, and believe me to be your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

TO WM. DICKSON

NEW GOODS.

J & S SMITH

HAVE just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic,
COTTON and WOOLLEN
GOODS;

Suited to the present and approaching seasons.—Also,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies and childrens Leather and Morocco *SHOES*,

Ladies and gentlemens Plaid and Camblet *CLOAKS*,

Queensware, Glassware, and Hardware,

CASTINGS, NAILS, & STEEL,

Window Glass, &c.

FRESH GROCERIES,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

HATTERS TRIMMINGS,

SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY

All of which they offer for sale, at prices suited to the times, for CASH—or any kind of TRADE and *produce* in hand, that can be disposed of.

32-tf Vincennes, Sept 1827.

NEW GOODS.

S. TOMLINSON,

(*MARKET STREET, VINCENNES,*)

HAS just received from *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*, a new and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,

An extensive assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Glass, and Queensware.

FRESH GROCERIES—of the latest importations, and of the first quality.

All of which are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

14-3m May 10, 1827.

NOTICE

to purchasers of Public Lands;

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, AT VINCENNES, } *October 22d*, 1827. }

IN pursuance of instructions from the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, the purchasers of public lands, in the district of Vincennes, are hereby notified, that from and after the 31st of next December, the receipt of the notes of all local or State Banks will be discontinued at this office. Therefore, those persons who have payments to make into this office, will after that period, provide themselves with specie, or notes of the United State's Bank or its Branches.

J C S. HARRISON, *Receiver*.

October 25, 1827 38-1tt

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH or *WORK* will be given for any quantity of clean *Linnen* or *Cotton* RAGS at the WESTERN SUN office.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of

British, French & American
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY
Queens and Glassware,

A general assortment of

GROCERIES,
SHOES & BONNETS.

A large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Three hundred barrels
Kenhawa Salt,

Together with an assortment of

IRON & PLOW PLATES.

All of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash.

WM. BURTCH.

May 10, 1827. 14-3m

NEW GOODS.

JOHN R. M LEROY

HAS lately received a new supply of *GOODS* suitable for the present and approaching season, which he will exchange (on delivery of the article) for

Beef Cattle, Feathers,
Live Hogs, Dryed Apples,
Oats & Corn, Dryed Peaches,
Beans. Beeswax, Flax and Tow Linen,

And any other article suitable for the New Orleans market, delivered before the 1st of December next.

Vincennes, October 6, 1827 35-tf

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Woodson Wilhite, deceased, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated for settlement within one year from the 1st of April last, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

JAMES SMITH. } *Adms*
CHRISTENA WILHITE. }

Octobar 1st, 1827. 37-4t*

FRESH MEDICINES.

DOCTOR *McNAMEE* respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

MEDICINE STORE

On Market street, next door to Mr. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample In conducting this business, he has engaged the assistance of *DR WOOLVERTON*, which he hopes will enable him to accommodate those who purchase for family purposes to their entire satisfaction; the advantage of correct prescriptions to such, will be obvious.—Physicians purchasing, may be assured of every article necessary in practice, and of genuine quality; none other will be offered—It will be made their interest to favor him with their custom—Country merchants may find it to their interest to give him a call, or such medicines as they may want

E McNAMEE.

Vincennes, May 15, 1827.—15-tf

☞ *DR WOOLVERTON* respectfully informs the citizens of Vincennes, and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health, as to be able to assist *Doctor Mc Namee*, in the above business, and to resume his Practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. Mc.Namee.

J. D WOOLVERTON.

LAFAYETTE HALL

THE subscriber has opened a *PUBLIC HOUSE*, in SALEM, Indiana, at the stand formerly occupied by capt. *Wm. Baird*, on South Main street. The building has been enlarged, and is commodious.—He has attached to his house an extensive *READING ROOM*, furnished with *Papers* from each of the states—Travellers who call at his house, will be furnished with *Way Bills* giving the distance from Salem, to all the principal towns in the state, and the public houses kept in the same.

HENRY S. HANDY.

Salem, October, 1827.

NOTICE.

S Judah & A. G. Lagow,

WILL in future, practise LAW in partnership.

20-3m Vincennes, June 1827.

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED five miles north of Vincennes, immediately upon the west bank of the Wabash, in Illinois; containing one hundred acres, sixty of which are improved, under good fence, and in cultivation, the remainder is principally timber. On the premises is one of the best *ORCHARDS*, in point of quality & bearing, in the western country—a very commodious two story *Dwelling*, a *Kitchen*, *Smoke-House*, *Well*, &c. all in excellent repair. The situation of this farm is beautiful, the soil rich, and for the purpose of raising *STOCK*, no place can possess greater advantages, having an extensive range immediately adjoining, which there is no probability will be soon diminished.—The above will be sold on accommodating terms, for much less than the actual cost of the improvements. For particulars apply to

J & S. SMITH.

Vincennes. Sept. 1827. 31-tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas and also of a certain other writ of alias fieri facias to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Knox circuit court I will expose to public sale at the court house door in Vincennes, on Monday the 26th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 5 o'clock P M agreeably to the 3d section of the act subjecting real and personal estate to execution. all that certain tract of land in the prairie above Vincennes, fronting on the river Wabash, & bounded on the one side by the land of Snapp, & on the other or Vincennes side by the land of Welton—taken as the property of Robert Buntin & of Robert Buntin jr at the suit of Sarah Jones administratrix of Peter Jones deceased, and also at the suit of William N Perry administrator and Rachel Barnett andministratrix of Mark Barnett deceased

S ALMY, *Shff.* K C.

October 27, 1827 38-3t-$1

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of an alias fieri facias, to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Knox Circuit Court, I will expose to public sale, at the Court house door in Vincennes, on Monday the 5th November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 5 o'clock P M, and agreeably to the third section of the law subjecting real and personal estate to execution, the following property, to wit: the north west part of town lot No eighty-three, (83) lying and being in the borough of Vincennes, and agreeably to Johnson and Emison's survey of the plat of Vincennes containing about thirty feet fronting Market street, be the same more or less, & running the same width to Richard P. Price's hatter shop, bounded as follows, to wit: By Market street on the south west, and north west by Second street, and north east by town lot No eighty-four, (84) whereon is a good store house and blacksmiths shop, it being the place whereon Nicholas Smith has his tinners shop & blacksmiths shop—given up by George W. Ewing, as the property of Arthur Patterson, at the suit of Absalom Thorn, against Hyacinth Lasselle, Arthur Patterson, Pierre Laplant and Pierre Andre.

S. ALMY *Shff* K.C.

October 20, 1827. 37-3t-$2

Nota Bene!

AS well upon my own account, as attorney for *James D Breckenridge*, I hereby forbid the sale of town lot No. eighty-three, (83) advertised by the Sheriff of Knox, to be sold on the fifth of November, as the property of *Arthur Patterson*, upon execution in favor of Absalom Thorn.

G W. JOHNSTON.

October 27, 1827. 39-1

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues to keep

Entertainment

on the road leading from Vincennes to St. Louis, 12 miles west of Lawrenceville, he has a good and large farm, well situated for the convenience of the travelling public, and where they may be accommodated to their entire satisfaction, and at low prices—he also informs mail contractors that he will keep stage horses at $1 per week, and passengers shall be accommodated to their entire satisfaction—strict and polite attention shall be paid to all who may call upon,

JOHN LAWS.

October 15, 1827. 37-4t

Wheat, Flax-Seed and SAW LOGS.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of good merchantable *Wheat*, *Flax-Seed* and *Saw Logs*—Delivered at the Vincennes Ox Mill.

25-tf J. L. COLMAN.

Collectors Sales for Taxes.

Collector's Sale for Taxes,

To all whom it may concern,

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall proceed to sell at the court house in Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, on the second Monday in Nov. next, all and singular, the lands and town lots lying in said county of Daviess, on which the taxes due thereon for the years 1825, 1826 and 1827, are unpaid—Sale to continue from day to day untill all are sold or offered.

GEO A. WALLER, C D C.

October 1, 1827 35-4t*

Collector's Sale for Taxes.

All persons concerned will

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princeton, Gibson county, Indiana, on the second Monday in November next, all and singular the lands and town lots lying in said county of Gibson, on which the taxes due thereon for the years 1826 and 1827 are unpaid.—Sale to continue from 9 o'clock A M and 4 o'clok P M—from day to day until all are sold or offered for sale.

JAMES DEVIN, C G C.

October 5, 1827. 35-4t

Collector's Sale for Taxes.

All persons concerned will

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana, on the second Monday in November next, all and singular the lands and town lots lying in said county of Knox, on which taxes due thereon for the years 1824, 1825, 1826 and 1827, are unpaid. Sale to continue from day to day until all are sold or offered for sale.

THOMAS M'CLURE, *Col* K C.

October 3, 1827 35-td

Collector's Sale for Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the second Monday of November next, at the house of *J: D Clements*, in Hindostan, I shall offer for sale, all and singular, the tracts of land and town lots, in the county of Martin, state of Indiana, on which the taxes have not been paid for the years 1824, 1825, 1826, and 1827—sale will commence at ten o'clock, A. M. and continue from day to day, until all are offered.

SANFORD BROWN, *Col* M C.

October 6, 1827. 36-4t

Collector's Sale for Taxes.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that I will, on the second Monday in November next, commence selling, at the court house door in Petersburgh, Pike county, Indiana, all and singular, the lands and town lots in the said county, on which the taxes for the years 1826, and 1827, have not been paid, and that I will continue from day to day, between the hours of nine o'clock, A M. and four o'clock, P M. to offer the same, until all have been offered for sale.

JAMES LOWNSDALE, *Col* P C.

October 8, 1827. 36-4t*

To all whom it may concern

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I shall proceed to sell at the court house in Merom, Sullivan county, Indiana, on the second Monday in November next, all & singular, the lands and town lots, lying in said county of Sullivan, on which the taxes due thereon for the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, are unpaid—sale to continue from day to day, until all are sold, or offered.

EDW. WILKES, *Col. S.C.*

October 8, 1827. 36-4t*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber has resumed his former business, in the house sometime ago occupied by Mr Frs Cunningham, as a *TAVERN*, on Market street, in Vincennes.

He has built a new, large, and commodious stable; and has put the buildings in complete repair. His stable will be constantly supplied with *Oats*, *Corn*, *Fodder*, and *Timothy Hay*, and attended by a good Ostler.—His house shall at all times be furnished with such things for the comfort of Travellers, & others, as the country can afford.—He *hopes* by his attention to business, to *merit* and *receive* a share of public patronage.

H. JOHNSON.

January 8, 1827. 51-tf

FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE undersigned intends to open a FRENCH SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, so soon as his subscription list will enable him to begin

CHARLES H DEROME.

Vincennes, Oct. 25, 1827 38-tf

THE WESTERN SUN.

VINCENNES, NOVEMBER 3, 1827.

I am informed by a gentleman from Sullivan county, that at the late regimental muster in that county, a vote was taken upon the Presidency, in captain Milam's Rifle company, when it appeared that the whole company, 62 in number, were in favor of Jackson.

It is also stated to me, by a gentleman from Jackson county, that the vote on the Presidency was taken at the late Regimental muster in that county, and the result was, that the whole regiment, (with the exception of 15 or 20) was in favor of Jackson

The Louisville Public Advertiser, says —"At a late regimental muster in the town of Rockville, Parke county, Ia. a vote on the Presidency was taken, and the result was 297 for Jackson, and 155 for Adams."

* * *

Charlestown, Oct 27.—Married on Friday evening, the 19th inst by the Rev'd. *R Hammond*, the hon *Jonathan Jennings*, to Miss *Clarissa Barbee*, both of this place.

Red Jacket.—It appears from the Buffalo papers, that Red Jacket, the celebrated Indian chief, has been denounced and deposed by the chiefs of the tribes of the Six Nations, for his immorality, and opposition to all improvements proposed by the whites

Daniel P. Cook, Esq. late a member of congress from Illinois, died at the residence of his father, in Scott county, Ky. on the 16th October. His disease was of a pulmonary character, which had been gradually preying upon his constitution for several years He was considered an able representative.

Elections in Canada —The result of the late election for members to the provincial parliament, is a complete triumph of the 'Canadian" over the "British" party. Of the fifty members, forty-six are opposed to the executive administration of the province, or to that interpretation of the constitutional powers of the assembly, which caused the late dissolution of the provincial parliament by the governor in chief. The number of members who support the administration, which in the last assembly was nine, is reduced to four.—It is said that there are several of the members who cannot write their names.

From the Western Star.

Mysterious Curiosity —We have seen a stone found on the shores of lake Erie, near this place, on which are clearly to be distinguished a number of masonic emblems:—the Bee hive, Pot of Incense, Hour Glass, Ladder, Candlestick, Book, Sun and Moon, Sword, Plumb, Twenty-Four inch Guage, and many other characters, which have the appearance of regularity, but which we have not yet heard explained. Some persons have thought they discovered a very near resemblance of several Hebrew characters—as to that, we cannot judge. The stone has some resemblance of a petrifaction—but what is most mysterious, the face is perfectly smooth, the characters of a different colour and consistence from the rest of the stone, & apparently extend to some depth. On a white spot in the centre is the appearance of an inscription. We pretend not to conjecture the origin of such a singular production; but the above description is correct, as far as it goes, as we have not mentioned one tenth part of the characters it contains. It is about the size of a two ounce weight, something after the form of a key stone. It would be difficult, however, to suppose this to be a work of nature, where there is so much appearance of design; and yet we know of no art which would produce it.

New York, Oct 12—We have received by the packet-ship Birmingham, capt Harris, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, our regular files of London papers to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th ult inclusive As we were led to expect from our last advices, the new Ministry were definitively arranged on the 3d ult.

The intelligence from Greece is rather of a gratifying nature. Redschid Pacha had gone to Acarnania, where he had effected nothing. The Greeks having placed their wives and children within the natural fortresses of the country, followed his movements and intercepted his supplies, so as to prevent him from venturing any distance from the coast. Ibrahim Pacha, through a similar reason, had been obliged to return to Modon and Coron, from whence he had despatched two European officers to Zante, to buy provisions, with several Egyptian vessels of war to guard the convoy. This was the flotilla which Lord Cochrane attacked and defeated—an exploit which had increased the terrors of his name throughout the Levant, and imparted proportionate courage and ardor to the Greeks

Instead of the Russians having been defeated at Erivan, it appears that on the 17th of July, they achieved a conquest over a body of Persians, composed of sixteen thousand cavalry. Abbas Mirza narrowly escaped.

The son of Napoleon had been indisposed, and was still attended daily by his physicians.

A letter from Smyrna states, that since the knowledge of the treaty concluded between the Allied Powers had become general, the greatest irritation prevailed among the Turks. The feeling was especially directed against the Russians, who seemed to be held in great fear and detestation.—News being received that the Persians had gained an important victory over them, the whole city of Smyrna was filled with joy, people shaking hands in the streets, and congratulating each other on the event The intelligence, however, it will be observed, was without foundation.

The nature of the news from Spain is unfavorable. Troops and levies of all kinds from the neighboring provinces were pouring into Catalonia, where insurrection was growing more and more general and audacious.

It is confidently stated, that Don Miguel proceeds to Lisbon to assume the regency of Portugal, without the consent and authority of his brother, Don Pedro. It is generally believed this step is about to be taken with the assent and concurrence of Great Britain. He was to embark at Venice in an Austrian frigate.

Paris, Sept. 1—The Journal du Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter, dated Constantinople, July 26, which it has received by way of Marseilles:

"Nothing is talked of here but the approaching arrival of the squadrons of all the Christian nations, to second the intervention of the Powers of the West in the affairs of Greece; but people are convinced, that whatever repugnance the government may feel for the proposed means of accommodation, it will yield without striking a blow; and the alarms that, under such circumstances, might be felt for the persons and property of the Franks, are entirely destitute of any reasonable foundation. Nevertheless as these ideas will gain ground in Europe, our commercial situation will be completely changed. —There will be a great diminution in the consignments from your port for a country which you will fancy given up to fire and sword, and clear-sighted and bold speculators will profit by the fears of others"

Paris, Sept. 2—A courier extraordinary, who arrived at Bayonne on the evening of the 29th, has brought the news of the change in the Spanish Ministry.

* * *

Expected Naval Action—The brig Golden Grove, at New York from New-Orleans, reports that a heavy cannonading, from four to five hundred guns had a short time previous to her departure, been heard off Mobile It was supposed that the Mexican and Spanish squadrons had met at that place, and engaged in combat. No further particulars had been received.

* * *

Detroit, Oct 3—Governor Cass returned from St Joseph on Tuesday last — We are informed that he fully effected the objects of his mission. The Potawatamies had relinquished all their reservations, including that at the Macaw and the two on the river Rouge, and all those upon the Chicago road and have received in return a tract equal in extent to the cession made by them, being about ten miles square, to the north of the road, and out of the way of the settlements. The arrangement will no doubt, be highly useful to that part of the country.

We understand that the country generally, watered by the St. Joseph, the Kalimazoo, and the Grand river and their tributaries, is of the first quality, and finely watered. Beautiful fertile prairies, containing from one thousand to five and six thousand acres, are interspersed thro' the district. These prairies are bounded by heavily timbered lands, affording delightful sites for building, and furnishing an abundance of timber. It is four years since the settlement commenced, and although no lands have yet been offered for sale, the population is upwards of three hundred, and rapidly increasing Not a person has died since the commencement of the settlement, and there is not a single case of fever among the inhabitants — These facts speak volumes for the country It is doubtless as healthy as any part of the world, and the most sanguine anticipations may be indulged of its speedy settlement, and eventual importance.

Colombia—The schooner Love, Capt. Swift, at New-York from Laguira, brings advices to the 20th ult. The last mail from Bogota brought no intelligence of the arrival of Bolivar The Congress, including General Santander, had come to the determination of receiving him on friendly terms. Affairs were in a state of tranquility, although public opinion was much divided. General Paez was daily expected at Caraccas, from Valencia. In his last proclamation he called upon the citizens to maintain the existing state of affairs, from which it appears he had decided to follow the steps of Bolivar.

The Grand Convention was to take place at Ocana on the 12th of Feb 1828

To *Jane Shuier* executrix of Toussant Dubois, deceased, and *Henry Dubois*, and others, the heirs of Toussant Dubois, deceased,

You will please to take notice,

THAT on Wednesday, the *twenty-first day* of *November next*, between the hours of ten o'clock, A M. & four o'clock P M, of said day, at the office of *Samuel Judah*, in Vincennes, in pursuance of the order of the honorable *John Moore*, Associate Judge of Knox county, the depositions of *Francois Ravicot*, *Jean Baptiste Delaurier*, and *Genl W Johnston* will be taken, to perpetuate their testimony against you, and in behalf of the Rev'd. *Jean L. Champomier*, Pastor of the church of St Francis Xavier, at Vincennes, and his successors

SAMUEL JUDAH *Atty.*

October 31, 1827 39-3t

PUBLIC SALE AT
Shakertown

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Friday the 9th inst (November,) upon the premises, at the village of WEST UNION, or BUSSERON, a great variety of valuable property consisting of

Wheat, Rye, Corn, & Hay, Carts, Waggons, and Young Horses.

CARDING MACHINE & COTTON GIN

In good order, and a variety of *HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE* too tedious to mention Also, a large lot of seasoned

Scantling & Plank,

suitable for building machinery —Terms of sale—payable in merchantable *Whiskey*, delivered in Vincennes, or at McCarter's Ferry, at the *Cash* market price at the former place on the first day of May next—all sums under *five dollars*, cash in hand.

Will also be rented on the same day, the Village and Farms of WEST UNION, in several parcels, to the highest bidder, payable in *Whiskey* on the first day of March, 1829 Due attendance will be given by the agent on the premises, as well as

FRANCIS VORIS.

West Union, Nov 2 1827.—39-1

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we shall apply to the Judge of Probate, of Crawford county, state of Illinois, to make a final settlement of the estate of *Robert C. Ford*, deceased, on the first Monday in December next, at which time all persons interested may attend if they please.

PEGGY FORD, *Extrx.*
JAMES SHAW, *Exor.*

Palestine, Nov. 1, 1827 39-41

TO TRAVELLERS,

THE subscriber has lately taken the

Tavern Stand,

Formerly occupied by Judge Rubots, situated near the corner of MARKET & WATER streets. His house and stable are well supplied, & he hopes by a strict and careful attention to business, to merit, and also receive a share of public patronage

SOLOMON RATHBONE.

Vincennes, Feb 26, 1827.—4-tf

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at the house of the late residence of Michael Joseph Roderick, deceased, in Johnson township, Knox county, on Saturday the 10th day of November, ensuing, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household Furniture, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms of sale made known on said day of sale

FRANCIS RODERICK } *Adms.*
JOHN RODERICK.

October 17th, 1827 37-3t

Magistrates **BLANKS** for Illinois, for sale at this office

Tallow, wanted at this office.

Two hundred dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers, living in Nashville, Tenn on Saturday-night the 28th July, [illegible] likely Mulatto Fellows, one named

WILLIAM, or *BILLY*,

belonging to *Alexander Porter*; about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, a well made fellow, has been on board a Steam boat commanded by *Anderson Miller*, from Louisville to Orleans, as a Cook and Barber — —He took with him a shot gun, and wore crape on his hat; his clothing cannot be well described—they were pretty good — —BILLY formerly, belonged to Moses Grant, near Lancaster, Ky

The other boy is a very bright mulatto named

NED,

and sometimes calls himself *JAMES EDMONDS*, belonging to Charles Cooper. Ned is about 18 years of age, stout made, active and quick in his movements, cheek bones prominent, hair not very black, and inclines to curl more than to kink; and when spoken to harshly stammers a little. Among his clothing he has a mixed cloth coatee nearly new, with polished steel or white metal buttons; a black bombazett coatee and pantaloons much worn; his shirts were either Irish linen or common country flax linen. They left the town of Nashville on Monday night the 30th July 1827. We have understood their intention was to descend the river some distance and then make their way across the country to Indiana or Ohio.— The above reward will be given for their apprehension and secured in any jail so that we get them, or $100 for either of them. Thomas Washington, Esq of this place has also a mulatto boy named

WILLIAM,

who absconded on Tuesday the 31st July; the three intended going together, and it is probable they may get in company

ALEXANDER PORTER.
CHARLES COOPER

Nashville, Aug 21, 1827. 36-3m

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber has engaged Mr B. Welman, to superintend, and carry on his Blacksmith shop, at the old stand, formerly of Smith & Thomson—the well known qualifications of Mr. Welman as a good workman, will insure a liberal share of public patronage— All kinds of Edged tools made and warranted.

N SMITH.

February 14 1827 2-tf

Tobacco, Cigars, and Turk's Island Salt.

JUST received on consignment,

Ten kegs manufactured Tobacco,

30,000 CIGARS.

Also—one hundred sacks Turk's Island

SALT.

For sale by

WILLIAM BURTCH.

Vincennes, Oct 26, 1827 38-tf

NOTICE

THE proprietors of the Vincennes

Cotton Yarn Manufactory,

have stopped taking COTTON until the 1st of January 1828.

38 td Vincennes, Oct 26, 1827.

Public sale.

BY virtue of a certain deed of trust, executed on the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, by Jane Shuier, surviving executrix of Toussaint Dubois, deceased in favour of the undersigned Trustees, all that certain house & lot on Second street, Vincennes designated on the plat of the borough, as lot No fifty three (53) lately occupied by George R C Sullivan deceased will be exposed at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash on Monday, the twenty sixth day of November next, between the hours of ten o'clock A M. and two o'clock, P M at the court house door in Vincennes A deed in fee simple will be executed by the subscribers

SAML JUDAH, } *Trustees.*
JAS FARRINGTON,

October 15, 1827 37-4t

☞If required, a credit will be given as may be necessary to accommodate the purchasers, but sufficient security will be necessary.

SADDLERY
For TRADE.

I WILL give in exchange for the following articles of trade, delivered in Vincennes by the first day of December next, to wit—*PORK, BEEF, WHEAT, CORN, or OATS*, any kind of *SADDLERY*

SAMUEL THORN.

May 15, 1827. 15-tf

Poetical.

ASPIRATIONS OF THE SOUL.

The high-born soul
Disdains to rest her heaven-aspiring wing
Beneath its native quarry. Tired of earth
And the diurnal scene, she springs aloft,
Through fields of air pursues the flying storm;
Rides on the volley'd lightning through the heavens;
Or, yok'd with whirlwinds and the northern blast,
Sweeps the long track of day. Then high she soars
The blue profound, & hov'ring o'er the sun,
Beholds him pouring the redundant stream
Of light; beholds his unrelenting sway
Bend the reluctant planets to absolve
The fated rounds of time. Thence far effused
She darts her swiftness up the long career
Of devious comets; thro' its burning signs,
Exulting circles the perennial wheel
Of nature, and looks back on all the stars,
Whose blended light, as with a milky zone,
Invests the orient. Now amazed she views
The empyreal waste, where happy spirits hold
Beyond this concave heaven, their calm abode;
And fields of radiance, whose unfading light
Has travel'd the profound six thousand years,
Nor yet arrived in sight of mortal beings.
Even on the barriers of the world untired
She meditates the eternal depth below;
'Till half recoiling, down the headlong steep
She plunges; soon o'erwhelmed and swallowed up
In that immense of being. There her hopes
Rest at the fated goal. Far from the birth
Of mortal man, the sovereign Maker said,
That not in humble or in breif delight,
Not in the fading echoes of renown,
Power's purple robes, nor pleasure's flowery lap,
The soul should find enjoyment; but from these
Turning disdainful to an equal good.
Through all the ascent of things enlarge her view,
Till every bound at length should disappear,
And infinite perfection close the scene.

Akenside.

THE OCEAN.

The ocean surrounds the earth on all sides and penetrates into the interior parts of different countries, sometimes by large openings, and frequently by small straits.—Could the eye take in this emmense sheet of waters at one view, it would appear the most august object under the whole heavens. It occupies a space on the surface of the globe at least three times greater than that which is occupied by the land; comprehending an extent of 148 millions of square miles. Though the ocean strictly speaking, is but one immense body of waters, extending in different directions, yet different names have been appropriated to different portions of its surface. That portion of its waters which rolls between the western coast of America and the eastern shores of Asia, is called the *Pacific* ocean; and that portion which separates Europe and Africa from America, the *Atlantic* ocean. Other portions are termed the *Nothern*, *Southern* and *Indian* oceans.—When its waters penetrate into the land, they form what are termed gulfs, and Mediterranean seas. But without following it through all its windings and divisions I shall simply state a few general facts.

With regard to the *depth* of this body of water, no certain conclusions have yet been formed. Beyond a certain depth, it has hitherto been found unfathomable.—We know, in general, that the depth of the sea increases gradually as we leave the shore; but we have reason to believe that this increase of depth continues only to a certain distance. The numerous islands scattered every where through the ocean, demonstrate that the bottom of the water, so far from uniformly sinking, sometimes rises into lofty mountains. It is highly probable that the depth of the sea is somewhat in proportion to the elevation of the land; for there is some reason to conclude, that the present bed of the ocean formed the inhabited part of the ancient world, previous to the general deluge, and that we are now occupying the bed of the former ocean; and, if so its greatest depth will not exceed four or five miles; for there is no mountain that rises higher above the level of the sea. But the sea has never been actually sounded to a greater depth than a mile and 66 feet. Along the coast its depth has always been found proportionate to the height of the shore; where the coast is high and mountainous the sea that washes it is deep, but where the coast is low, the water is shallow. To calculate the *quantity of water* it contains, we must therefore suppose a medium depth. If we reckon its average depth at two miles it will contain 296 millions of cubical miles of water. We shall have a more specific idea of this enormous mass of water, if we consider that it is sufficient to cover the whole globe, to the height of more than eight thousand feet; and if this water were reduced to one spherical mass it would form a globe of more than 809 miles in diameter.

With regard to its *bottom*.—As the sea covers so great a portion of the globe, we should, no doubt, by exploring its interior, discover a vast number of interesting objects. So far as the bed of the ocean has been explored, it is found to bear a great resemblance to the surface of the dry land; being like it, full of plains, caverns some of which are abrupt and almost perpendicular, while others rise with a gentle declivity, and sometimes tower above the water and form islands. The materials too, which compose the bottom of the sea are the same which form the basis of the dry land. It also resembles the land in another remarkable particular: many fresh springs, and even rivers rise out of it; an instance of which occurs near *Gor*, on the western coast of Hindoston, and in the Mediterranean sea, not far from Marseilles. The sea sometimes assumes *different colors*. The materials which compose its bottom, cause it to reflect different hues in different places; and its appearance is also affected by the winds and sun, while the clouds that pass over it communicate all the varied and fleeting colors. When the sun shines it is green; when he gleams through a fog it is yellow; near the poles it is black; while in the torrid zone, its color is often brown; and, on certain occasions, it assumes a luminous appearance, as if sparkling with fire.

The ocean has *three kinds of motion*. The first is that undulation which is produced by the wind, and which is entirely confined to its surface. It is now ascertained, that this motion can be destroyed, and its surface rendered smooth by throwing oil upon its waves. The second motion is that continual tendency which the whole water in the sea has, towards the west, which is greater near the equator than towards the poles. It begins on the west side of America, where it is moderate; but as the waters advance westward, their motion is accelerated; and after having traversed the globe, they return, and strike with great violence on the *eastern* shore of America. Being stopped by that continent, they rush with impetuosity into the Gulf of Mexico, thence they proceed along the coast of North America, till they come to the south side of Newfoundland, when they turn off and run down through the Western isles. This motion is most probably owing to the diurnal revolution of the earth on its axis, which is in a direction contrary to the motion of the sea. The third motion of the sea is the *tide*, which is a regular swell of the ocean every 12 hours. This motion is now ascertained to be owing to the attractive influence of the moon, and also partly to that of the sun. There is always a flux and reflux at the same time in two parts of the globe, and these are opposite to each other; so that when our Antipodes have high water, we have the same. When the attractive powers of the sun and moon act in the same direction, which happens at the time of new and full moon, we have the highest or *spring tides*; but when their attraction is opposed to each other, which happens at the quarters, we have the lowest or *neap tides*.

Such is the ocean, a most stupendous scene of Omnipotence, which forms the most magnificent feature of the globe we inhabit.—When we stand on the sea shore and cast our eyes over the expanse of its waters, till the sky and waves seem to mingle; all that the eye can take at one survey, is but an inconsiderable speck, less than the 100 1000th part of the whole of this vast abyss. If every drop of water can be divided into 26 millions of distinct parts, as some philosophers have demonstrated; what an immense assemblage of watery particles must be contained in the unfathomable caverns of the ocean! Here the powers of calculation are completely at defiance; and an image of infinity, immensity, and endless duration, is presented to the mind. This mighty expanse of waters is the grand reservoir of nature, and the source of evaporation, which enriches the earth with fertility and verdure. Every cloud which floats in the atmosphere, and every fountain and rivulet and flowing stream, are indebted to this inexhaustible source for those watery treasures which they distribute through every region of the land. In fine, whether we consider the ocean as rearing its tremendous billows in the midst of the tempest, or as stretched out into a smooth expanse—whether we consider its immeasurable extent, its mighty movements, or the innumerable beings which glide through its rolling waves—we cannot but be struck with astonishment at the grandeur of the Omnipotent Being who holds its waters "in the hollow of his hand," and who has said to its foaming surges, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed."—*Dick's Christian Philosopher.*

Origin of Christianity.—No conformity of circumstances can account for the *origin* of christianity. A Being known to the world only as a Jewish peasant, delivered a system of doctrine, which overthrew not merely some feeble philosophy, or some harsh and unpopular superstitions, but both the theory and establishment of the state of religion, guarded and fought for by the armed strength of the most powerful government of the greatest of all empires.—Thousands and tens of thousands owed their daily bread to their connexion with that religion.—Millions on millions had identified it with all their conceptions of life, of enjoyment, and of that obscure hope in which the heathen saw a life to come. The noble families owed a large portion of their rank and influence to it.—The emperor himself was the high priest. Old tradition invigorated into living belief, made it the pledge of safety to the empire; a sacred protecter, without which the glories of Roman dominion were destined to inevitable ruin. Yet against this colossal and haughty erection; the consummate work of subtelty and strength, stood forth a solitary Being, and at his word the whole pile, the great fortress that towered up to heaven, came wall and gate to the ground. And by what means had this been done? By nothing that can find a parallel in the history of human impulse. Signal Austerity, enthusiasm, wealth, military genius, the promise of splendid success, visionary doctrines the displays of a sensual paradise, have made proselytes in barbarous ages, or among the loose creeds of contending heresy.

But the Founder of christianity cast away all those weapons of our lower nature. He shrank from no declaration of the most unpalatable truth. He told the Jew that his spiritual pride was a deadly crime. He declared that the cherished impurity of the Gentile was a deadly crime. He plucked up the temporal ambition of his followers by the roots, and told them that if they were to be great, it must be through the grave. In the full view of unpopularity, desertion, and death, he pronounced to the Jews the extinction of their national existence, to the deciples, their lives of persecution. At the time of his death, his name had scarcely passed beyond his despised province; and when at length reached Rome, it was known only contemptuously in connexion with that of a crowd of unfortunate men condemned to the rack and flame. Yet within the life of man, his religion was constituted the worship of emperor and people, his doctrines were acknowledged as inspiration, and the civilized world bowed down before him as the God whom the heaven, and heaven of heavens cannot contain. Those wonders are familiar to the christians, but they are still wonders, the mightiest phenomena on which the spirit of man can gaze, the stars of our mortal twilight are worthy of our loftiest admiration, till the gates of the grave shall be unbarred, and the vision of glory shall spread before us without a cloud.

* * *

A faithful friend is he who will give me one loaf when he has but twn.

Flocks perish—relations die—friends are not immortal—you will die yourself—but I know one thing alone that is out of the reach of fate, and that is the judgment which is passed upon the dead.

* * *

There is a tree in Mexicana, which is so tender that a man cannot touch any of its branches but it withers presently.

* * *

If we wish to break off from evil habits, we shall never do it *'till we try.*"